

```
# stargazer(logm1, logm2, logm3, logm4, type = "html",
#           ci=TRUE, ci.level=0.95, digits = 2,
#           title= "The odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of HIV Risk Behaviors in relation to Gender Identity, BRFSS (2014)",
#           covariate.labels= c("Trans-Women", "Trans-Men", "GNC",
#                                "Black", "Hispanic", "Other Race",
#                                "25-34", "35-44", "45-54", "55-64",
#                                "65+", "25k+", "College Grad", "Partnered",
#                                "Poor Health", "Health Care", "Always Afford Dr",
#                                "Dr Visits", "Always Afford Meds", "Underweight",
#                                "Overweight", "Obese", "Unhealthy Drinking",
#                                "Mental Health", "Has Smoked", "Lesbian/Gay",
#                                "Bisexual", "Other SO", "Physical Health"),
#           dep.var.caption= "Dependent Variable",
#           dep.var.labels= "High HIV Risk",
#           single.row = TRUE,
#           column.labels = c("Demographics", "SES", "Confounders", "Mediators"))
```

```
# stargazer(RD_crude, type = "html",
#           ci=TRUE, ci.level=0.95, digits = 2,
#           title= "The Risk Differences (RD) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of HIV Risk Behaviors in relation to Gender Identity, BRFSS (2014)",
#           single.row = TRUE,
#           dep.var.caption= "Dependent Variable",
#           dep.var.labels= "High HIV Risk",
#           covariate.labels= c("Trans-Women", "Trans-Men", "GNC"))
```

```
stargazer(logm1, logm2, logm3, logm4, type = "latex",
ci=TRUE, ci.level=0.95, digits = 2,
title= "The odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of HIV Risk Behaviors in relation to Gender Identity, BRFSS (2014)",
covariate.labels= c("Transgender Women", "Transgender Men", "GNC",
                    "Race: Black", "Race: Hispanic", "Race: Multi", "Race: Other",
                    "Age: 25-34", "Age: 35-44", "Age: 45-54", "Age: 55-64",
                    "Age: 65+", "Income: 25k+", "Income unknown", "College Grad", "Partnered",
                    "Health Care", "Always Afford Dr",
                    "Checkup within past year", "Always Afford Meds", "No meds prescribed", "Meds: unknown", "BMI: Underweight",
                    "BMI: Overweight", "BMI: Obese", "No unhealthy Drinking",
                    "Mental Health", "Has Smoked", "SO: Lesbian/Gay",
                    "SO: Bisexual", "SO: Other", "Physical Health"),
dep.var.caption= "Dependent Variable",
dep.var.labels= "High HIV Risk",
```

```

single.row = TRUE,
column.labels = c("Demographics", "SES", "Confounders", "Mediators"),
font.size= 'small',
apply.coef=exp,
t.auto=F,
p.auto=F)

```

% Table created by stargazer v.5.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Thu, May 10, 2018 - 17:12:12 \begin{table}[!htbp] \caption{The odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of HIV Risk Behaviors in relation to Gender Identity, BRFSS (2014-2016)}

	Dependent Variable			
	High HIV Risk			
	Demographics	SES	Confounders	Mediators
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Transgender Women	2.82*** (2.45, 3.19)	2.61*** (2.24, 2.99)	2.30*** (1.89, 2.71)	1.41 (0.93, 1.88)
Transgender Men	1.75** (1.26, 2.23)	1.65** (1.17, 2.13)	1.31 (0.75, 1.86)	0.75 (0.14, 1.37)
GNC	4.14*** (3.74, 4.55)	4.06*** (3.66, 4.47)	3.95*** (3.52, 4.37)	1.70** (1.22, 2.18)
Race: Black	1.61*** (1.53, 1.69)	1.51*** (1.43, 1.59)	1.31*** (1.23, 1.40)	1.68*** (1.59, 1.76)
Race: Hispanic	1.14*** (1.06, 1.21)	1.05 (0.97, 1.12)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	1.27*** (1.19, 1.36)
Race: Multi	1.30*** (1.18, 1.43)	1.25*** (1.12, 1.37)	1.18** (1.05, 1.31)	1.13* (0.99, 1.27)
Race: Other	0.75*** (0.64, 0.86)	0.76*** (0.65, 0.87)	0.75*** (0.63, 0.87)	0.90* (0.78, 1.02)
Age: 25-34	0.62*** (0.55, 0.69)	0.64*** (0.57, 0.71)	0.79*** (0.72, 0.87)	0.70*** (0.62, 0.78)
Age: 35-44	0.30*** (0.22, 0.38)	0.31*** (0.23, 0.39)	0.44*** (0.35, 0.52)	0.41*** (0.31, 0.50)
Age: 45-54	0.17*** (0.09, 0.25)	0.17*** (0.09, 0.25)	0.24*** (0.15, 0.33)	0.23*** (0.13, 0.33)
Age: 55-64	0.08*** (-0.01, 0.17)	0.08*** (-0.01, 0.17)	0.11*** (0.02, 0.21)	0.11*** (0.01, 0.22)
Age: 65+	0.03*** (-0.07, 0.14)	0.03*** (-0.07, 0.14)	0.05*** (-0.07, 0.16)	0.05*** (-0.07, 0.18)
Income: 25k+		0.77*** (0.71, 0.83)	1.02 (0.96, 1.08)	1.09*** (1.03, 1.16)
Income unknown		0.63*** (0.54, 0.72)	0.76*** (0.66, 0.85)	0.83*** (0.72, 0.93)
College Grad		0.84*** (0.78, 0.89)	0.91*** (0.86, 0.97)	0.97 (0.91, 1.03)
Partnered			0.39*** (0.33, 0.45)	0.45*** (0.39, 0.51)
Health Care			0.89*** (0.81, 0.97)	0.86*** (0.77, 0.94)
Always Afford Dr			0.67*** (0.59, 0.74)	0.79*** (0.71, 0.87)
Checkup within past year			0.89*** (0.83, 0.94)	0.92*** (0.86, 0.97)
Always Afford Meds			0.75*** (0.58, 0.92)	0.86* (0.67, 1.04)
No meds prescribed			0.69*** (0.46, 0.93)	0.80* (0.54, 1.05)
Meds: unknown			0.82** (0.66, 0.98)	0.91 (0.74, 1.09)
BMI: Underweight			0.90 (0.72, 1.09)	0.87 (0.68, 1.07)
BMI: Overweight			1.03 (0.97, 1.10)	1.02 (0.96, 1.09)
BMI: Obese			0.94** (0.87, 1.00)	0.91*** (0.84, 0.98)
No unhealthy Drinking				2.14*** (2.08, 2.20)
Mental Health				1.02*** (1.02, 1.02)
Has Smoked				1.66*** (1.60, 1.72)
SO: Lesbian/Gay				7.03*** (6.92, 7.13)
SO: Bisexual				3.39*** (3.28, 3.50)
SO: Other				1.40* (1.05, 1.76)
Physical Health				1.00* (1.00, 1.01)
Constant	0.19*** (0.13, 0.24)	0.25*** (0.18, 0.32)	0.51*** (0.33, 0.69)	0.17*** (-0.04, 0.37)
Observations	198,170	197,757	183,545	173,101
Log Likelihood	-26,803.76	-26,662.53	-24,296.05	-21,538.77
Akaike Inf. Crit.	53,633.52	53,357.07	48,644.10	43,143.54

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

\end{table}

```
stargazer(RD_crude, type = "latex",
  ci=TRUE, ci.level=0.95, digits = 3,
  title= "The Risk Differences (RD) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of HIV Risk Behaviors in relation to Gender Identity, BRFSS (2014-2016)",
  single.row = TRUE,
  dep.var.caption= "Dependent Variable",
  dep.var.labels= "High HIV Risk",
  covariate.labels= c("Trans-Women", "Trans-Men", "GNC"))
```

% Table created by stargazer v.5.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlvac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Thu, May 10, 2018 - 17:12:19
 \begin{table}[!htbp] \caption{The Risk Differences (RD) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of HIV Risk Behaviors in relation to Gender Identity, BRFSS
 (2014-2016)}

	Dependent Variable
	High HIV Risk
Trans-Women	0.069*** (0.050, 0.089)
Trans-Men	0.044*** (0.020, 0.067)
GNC	0.180*** (0.152, 0.207)
Constant	0.036*** (0.036, 0.037)
Observations	201,186
Log Likelihood	50,864.780
Akaike Inf. Crit.	-101,721.600
<i>Note:</i>	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

\end{table}

Anova and FLSD

How are you losing 150,000+ observations between model 2 and 3? I suspect there are missing values on the confounders you're including, but it shouldn't be at that magnitude. You'll want to go back and double check what's going on there. I have a suspicion that some of the medical / health care questions were part of a skip pattern – they were skipped for everyone who, say, hadn't seen a doctor in the last year. In that case, the skip is informative – you can set the subsequent values to 0 rather than missing. For instance, if there is a skip pattern based on “have you seen a doctor in the last 12 months”, then you could set # of doctor visits to 0 rather than deleting them.

Ideally, if you're deleting people who are missing data, you do that for everyone – in other words, keep the same number of people in the study for all four models by deleting all the observations with missing data at the outset (and describing that in your methods). That way, you're actually comparing apples to apples – you're estimating the association between gender identity and HIV risk in the same people, and the only things that are changing are the confounders being included in the model.

Descriptive statistics here are great. You should consider going a step further and describe the HIV risk by gender identify with, say, a 2-by-3 table, perhaps with a chi-square test, to illustrate how prevalent HIV risk is distributed by gender identity. You could also include a model that just has gender identity to illustrate the crude/unadjusted differences between gender identities, albeit on the odds ratio scale rather than the more intuitive descriptive / percentages scale.